Chicago Tribune.

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PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Proceedings at the Evening Session.

SIX DIX CHOSEN TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

SPEECH ON TAKING THE CHAIR.

Plan for the Governance of the Convention.

FLORENCE IN THE INTEREST OF THE DEMOCRACY.

WITHDRAWAL OF VALLANDIGHAM.

Resolutions to be Permanent Organization.

Vast Figures—Its Interior and Exterior Decorations.

FROM EUROPE.

LATEST DAY'S NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Reception of the United States Naval Officers at St. Petersburg.

AUSTRIA TO MAINTAIN THE RIGHT OF ITALY TO VENETIA.

Emperor of Austria Called Upon to Abdicate.

PRUSSIA REFUSES TO COMPLY WITH NAPOLEON'S DEMAND FOR TERRITORY.

Probable Renewal of War Between Prussia and Bavaria.

UNLIMITED INCREASE OF THE CHOLERA IN LONDON.

Interesting Summary of News by Steamship Cuba.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Organization of the Conglomerate Convention of the Rank and File—Vice Presidents—Hall Columbian—Speech of Governor Randall upon His Election to Be Chief—Resolutions, Platform, &c.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

The opening of the Conglomerate Convention this morning in the Hall Columbian was a short and informal affair. The Committee of Arrangements had provided comfortable quarters and one hundred and fifty reporters had been invited. An hour before the time appointed for the meeting the hall was filled to overflowing with delegates and visitors, and the Wigwam was in a very animated condition

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,

OFFICE, No. 51 Clark-st.,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1866.

GOVERNOR ORR'S SPEECH.

Governor Orr was evidently selected to introduce the Philadelphia Convention to the public with a speech setting forth the loyalty of the Southern people. He has done the best he could to do it, and we now and then undertake to say that never before was such a piece of stuff as this speech contains palmed off upon the public as the sentiments of a body of men. Governor Orr's speech reminds us of a party of knitting out its yarn and inviting people to feel it, and see how soft and comfortable it is, and how durable for sleeves, and what a fine plaything it would be for nasty birds. But while we admire the silliness of the harmless knitting party, we will not argue with its logic. According to Governor Orr, the war, which has brought the land with blood, which has taken a life from each family, which has left a debt, both North and South, and piled upon us and our posterity a mountain of taxation, was nothing but a difference of opinion, or a misunderstanding. The South believed that it had the right to secede; the North believed that no State had such right existed. Both were equally sincere, and equally justifiable. The decision of arms was adverse to the South, and that decision, says Governor Orr, is final. How is it final? A decision of arms is liable to be reversed at any time. Force may always be overcome by superior force. Governor Orr does not say that anybody in the South has been convinced of the unsoundness of the dogma of secession by any other argument than that of main strength. There is an old couplet which says:

"Is that convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

If Gov. Orr were interrogated he would be forced to admit that no argument has been presented to his mind to overthrow the secession convictions, which he says he imbibed with his mother's milk, save the superiority of the Government. Gov. Orr is aware that mere numbers never made a wrong right, or a right wrong. Hence he is careful not to say that his judgment is now, or that the Southern people are in the least degree persuaded that they were in the wrong when they took up arms against the Government. He only says that "they accept the decision." What does this mean? Merely that they accept it till the can be reversed. People accept political decisions rendered at the ballot-box, in the same way—except them "in good faith" which seems to be the stereotyped form of polling it—but they do not thereby enjoy themselves from opposing and endeavoring to overthrow those decisions at the next election. The probability of this decision being reversed may be greater or less. The fact that it is liable to be reversed, like any election, has been established by violent means, is logically a part of Governor Orr's speech, though not expressed so pointedly as it might have been.

"Well," say the Johnsonites, "are you going to punish a man because he don't believe as you do?" Not at all. All the White men in the South may believe in the right of secession till doomsday, but they first not undertake to put it in practice again, and they must not export to govern the country until they have given satisfactory guarantees that they will not undertake it again in practice. Governor Orr speaks as though it were some horrible punishment—some extreme torture unknown to rebellious men in the history of the world—that rebels who "accept the decision" have been refused admittance on terms of equality with loyal men, in the public councils of the nation, for a period of about eighteen months! Even before Andy became Governor Orr's intentions were good when he rebelled, he must be admitted to a seat in the United States Senate immediately after it had been declared his secession intentions could not be carried into effect? It is true that hell is paved with good intentions, and the lagging of that institution must be composed in large part of the good resolutions and convictions of Governor Orr and his friends who joined the rebellion. The founders and operators of the Spanish Inquisition were actuated by good intentions; but they were not satisfied with a sudden desire for close leaders in the Methodist Church when Napoleon cleaned out their establishment, and they accepted the decision."

Governor Orr is extremely touchy about the inviolability of the National debt; but says nothing about repudiating the rebel debt. There is a splendid link of silence too in his speaking with the Slavery question. One would not infer from his speech that there had ever been a slave in the United States, or that there was at the present time a negro population. He does not even say that he "accepts the decision" as regards slavery. The presumption is that he was perfectly silent on this point, and that he does not accept the decision. He will probably, however, say some other things, too, before the South Carolina Secession take their seats in Congress.

NOW TERRAOR IS PUNISHED IN LOUISIANA.

The reader of the current news of the day cannot have failed to have noticed a recent instance of the promptness with which offended rebel justice has put forth her heavy hand. In Louisiana prior to 1861, they had a State Government; a State Constitution and the usual volumes of State laws. The State undertook to secede, and also undertook to modify the State Constitution and laws by adopting, instead, to the sound doctrines of State Sovereignty and not of the United States. There was no difficulty in keeping up this delusion so long as the "Union men" remained members of the Convention, but when Butler and Farragut made their appearance, Monroe ceased to be Dictator at New Orleans and the women and children of the rebels ceased to be fed from Government supplies. Then the Union men were expelled from the Convention, and the most threatening to the success of the men in power. Under the auspices of the Convention, which had now become a rebel body, the Constitution was changed, and the Legislature and Judiciary were made to conform to the new order of things. Then the people were called upon to vote upon the question of the adoption of the new Constitution, and the election was held in the midst of the rebellion. Of course, the Union men could not vote, and the election was held by the rebels alone. The new Constitution was declared to be adopted, and the State Government was declared to be in full force. Governor Wells, who had notified the men of New Orleans that the military should not be permitted to protect the Convention, and knew it is that we wish to note the zeal with which the rebel element in Louisiana displayed for the supremacy of the flag. Harrison, a rebel Colonel in our Court, and a rebel Brigadier in another, and a rebel Major General in the office of Attorney General, the latter of whom had filed with a petition that rebel not offensive traitors to them Courts and Attorney General summoned a grand jury, composed of other ex-rebel officers, which jury, after hearing the charges of the Attorney General, and the testimony in the matter of the impeachment of the Convention who had not been constituted, they indicted this grand jury to indict them surviving members of the Convention for the crime of treason—of conspiring treasonably to overthrow and destroy the Government of Louisiana! They were prompt. While the dead and dying, and wounded were lying in confusion in the streets of New Orleans, Mayor Monroe's police kept guard over them, lest some body from which the life had not been crushed might be carried off, and thus escape the penalty of treason due to treason. What is to be remembered that there is not a policeman in New Orleans, not a judge, not a judicial officer who has not escaped the gallows by means of a pardon, special or general when the rebellion ended, but the Attorney General whose duty it will be to prosecute these men for treason, was a Major General in the rebel service, and battle ordered only through a pardon for treason against the United States, as proof displayed by the Louisiana authorities in hostility to treason, and in favor of bringing traitors to the block, may be fairly estimated. When the Confederate flag waved over Louisiana, and when Governor Monroe's police kept guard over them, last some body from which the life had not been crushed might be carried off, and thus escape the penalty of

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S

Monthly Statement

OF THE

Receipts and Expenditures

OF THE

CITY OF CHICAGO,

being for the Month of July, 1866.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Medford Rum.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,

Only Manufacturers of

MEDFORD RUM,

LAWRENCE'S MEDFORD RUM,

Business Cards.

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,

124 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO,

Manufacturers of

Lard and Tallow Oils,

STEARIC LIGHTS,

Vaxeme & Tallow Candles,

CHAPIN & WELLS,

Bridge Builders.

Howe's Patent Truss Bridge,

Iron Piers & Turn Tables.

BLAIR & JEFFERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE, 304 FRONT-ST.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Financial.

OFFICE OF A. C. & C. F. BADGER,

CHICAGO, AUG. 16, 1866.

THE FIRM OF

A. C. BADGER & CO.,

Miscellaneous.

J. & P. COATS.

Best Six-cord Cabled

THREAD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS

Sole Agents in New York,

NO. 198 DUANE-ST.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN CHINA.

Almost Every Case Cured With

PAIN KILLER!

A VALUABLE CONTRACT.—State

Life Insurance Company.

FAIRBANKS'

SCALES,

20 SHARES

Merchants' Union Express Co. Stock

Educational.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, INDIANA.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS—The

Family School in Lake Forest, Illinois,

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 457 and 459 Fifth-av.,

NEW YORK CITY.

Day and Boarding School.

MADAME C. MEARS,

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

FIRST OF OCTOBER,

OAKWOOD HALL,

A Family School for Boys, at Lake Forest, Ill.

Proposals.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDING ENGI-

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDING

Partnership.

CO-OPERATIVE MEETING—A

COPARTNERSHIP—

Insurance.

WESTERN PHŒNIX

FIRE & MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Authorized Capital, $1,000,000.

Cash Capital, $350,000.

London Books.

LONDON BOOKS—Now Opening an

Old and New English & Foreign Books,

Stomach Bitters.

Hoback's Stomach Bitters

Cure Dyspepsia,

Hoback's Stomach Bitters

Restore the Appetite,

Hoback's Stomach Bitters

Regulate the Liver,

Hoback's Stomach Bitters

Purify the Blood,

Hoback's Stomach Bitters

Are Unequaled as a Tonic,

Hoback's Stomach Bitters

Are Invaluable in Cases of Debility,

Hoback's Stomach Bitters

Are Recommended by Physicians,

Hoback's Stomach Bitters

Are Used by Invalid Druggists

Hoback's Stomach Bitters

Are for Sale by Druggists

Hoback's Stomach Bitters

Are for Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

EDWARD S. ELLIS, Sole Proprietor,

CHOLERA!

Hear What the Editor of the

CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL

SAYS IN THE

Editorial Columns

OF THIS DAY AND FRIDAY:

"ANOTHER WARNING.—This Cholera

Dr. STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE,

Thursday Morning, August 9th, the Editor

says:

"The proprietor furnishes a prescription of his

Compound, which are

Opium,

Camphor,

Alcohol,

Gum Acacia,

Compound Powder of

Ipecacuanha,

Chalk,

Oil of Peppermint,

Catechu

Cinamon,

Nutmegs,

Cardamom Seeds,

Cloves,

In these as prescribed by the

U. S. PHARMACOPIA.

THE EDITOR THUS STATES:

"We have the word of a reliable Druggist that the

prescription has in their own experience, and

"Eminently Efficacious"

Who will Hesitate now to Supply

Themselves

AT THIS TIME,

WITH THIS

VALUABLE

FAMILY MEDICINE

REMEMBER,

DR. STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE,

MEDICATIO

HOSTETTER'S

Stomach Bitters

TESTIMONY

OF A

FEW WELL KNOWN CITI

From a score of Leaders, a three whose

Which would fill its space

HOSTETTER'S

Stomach Bitt

HOSTETTER &

THE CONFEDERACY.

Reception of Major General John A. Logan—His Escort—An Immense Gathering.

Enthusiastic Organization of His Escort—The Opera House Crowded to Suffocation.

Address of General Logan—A Masterly Effort—He Defines the Situation and Shows Upon Him their Duty.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS.

Remarks by Gov. Oglesby, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. E. W. Moulton and Senator Trumbull.

We noticed in this city of Major-General John A. Logan, the gallant soldier and statesman, and member of Congress-at-large from this State, and we recently had occasion to speak of the enthusiastic reception which was tendered him by the people of Carbondale, Jackson county, on the occasion of his visit to that city. We have also noticed the fact that he was to be tendered a reception by the people of this city, and that the Logan Guards, Capt. Hesing, had been detailed to act as his escort. The reception took place last night, and was a most magnificent affair, which General Logan may well be proud of. The following is the order of the procession:

Marshal Commanding, Maj. T. Allen.

Band.

Logan Light Guard, Capt. [illegible].

Battalion Light Artillery, Major [illegible].

Chief Marshal and Staff.

Marshal Commanding Post of Chicago.

Marshal Commanding First Army Corps.

Band.

Logan Guards, Capt. Hesing.

The procession left the line of march about eight o'clock from the Sherman House, and proceeded to the Opera House, where it arrived about half past eight o'clock.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The procession reached the Opera House before the doors were opened, and a crowd of from two to three thousand people had collected in front of the building. At the time the procession arrived there was a perfect jam, and the police had a hard time to keep the crowd back. Before the doors arrived every inch of standing room in the house was occupied, and the aisles were filled with people. The stage was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the boxes were filled with ladies. The parquette was filled with gentlemen, and the dress circle was filled with ladies and gentlemen. The scene was a most brilliant one, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The band played as the procession entered the house, and the audience rose to their feet and cheered for several minutes. The band played as every magnificent march, after which General Logan was introduced and called for three cheers, which were given with a will.

I rise for the purpose of introducing General Logan, who will now address you. [The cheering was of an enthusiastic character, showing the partiality of every person in the audience for the gallant soldier.] On this occasion, the first time in the history of our country, that a soldier has returned to his home, and has been met by the citizens of the city in which he resides, to welcome him back, I feel that it is a duty devolving upon me, as the representative of the people of this city, in order to welcome him to the city, and to welcome him to his home, to say a few words. I will not detain you long, but will introduce to you the gallant soldier, General John A. Logan. [Cheers.]

Address of Welcome by Gov. Oglesby.

GENERAL LOGAN: As the representative of the people of this city, and of the State of Illinois, I have the honor to welcome you to your home. [Cheers.] Your fellow citizens have met you at the depot, and have escorted you to this place, and they have done so because they wished to show you that they appreciate your services in the field, and your services in the halls of legislation. [Cheers.] They